



County Borough of Tynemouth.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

1906.

LESLIE MILBURN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Medical Superintendent of Moor Park and Percy Square Hospitals.



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County Borough of Tynemouth.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN GEORGE D. THOMPSON.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR J. T. PORTER.

ALDERMAN	COULSON.	COUNCILLOR	HUTCHINSON.
„	HALL.	„	MEADOWS.
„	ROBINSON.	„	MURRAY.
COUNCILLOR	ADDISON.	„	PARK.
„	CONNACHER.	„	SANDERSON.
„	DOUGLASS.	„	TELFORD.
„	ELLIS.	„	YOUNG.
„	HARDIE.		

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NORFOLK STREET,
NORTH SHIELDS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report on the Health of the County Borough of Tynemouth, and the work of the Health Department for the year 1906.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

LESLIE MILBURN,

Medical Officer of Health.

May 24th, 1906.

County Borough of Tynemouth.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the County Borough of Tynemouth at the middle of 1906 was 54,138.

The natural increase of the population for the whole year, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 737.

The estimated populations for the various sub-divisions of the Borough, together with the density of the population to the acre, are seen on reference to Table A.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The density of the population, i.e., the number of persons to the acre, for the Borough as a whole was 12.6. This density varied widely in the different townships, being greatest in the townships of North Shields, where it was 143.6 per acre, and least in the township of Preston, where it was 6.1.

POPULATION ESTIMATED TO JUNE 30th, 1906. Table A.

LOCALITIES.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Township of Tynemouth	21,177 }	1,210	21·2
Village of Tynemouth	4,461 }		
Township of Cullercoats	1,815	15	121·0
" North Shields	5,603	39	143·6
" Chirton	17,117	2,375	7·2
" Preston	3,965	645	6·1
Un-named area from Murton	—	4	—
Borough of Tynemouth	54,138	* 4,288	12·6

* Exclusive of 2 acres in Tynemouth, 81 in Chirton, and 1 in Preston Townships which are covered by water.

BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1906. Table B.

LOCALITIES.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Births to 1000 Persons living.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	Number of Illegitimate Births.	Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.
Township of Tynemouth	662	30.8	119	179	16	2.42
Village of Tynemouth	88	19.7	2	23	1	1.14
Township of Cullercoats..	64	35.3	13	203	—	—
" North Shields	126	22.6	27	214	7	5.55
" Chirton	650	38.0	75	165	14	2.16
" Preston	143	36.1	16	112	2	1.14
Workhouse	26	—	12	—	21	—
Borough of Tynemouth ..	1759	32.5	264	151	61	3.52
Do. Mean of 10 years 1896-1905	1680	32.6	263	156	54	3.23

DEATHS, 1906.

Table C.

LOCALITIES.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from 7 Chief *Zymotic Diseases.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.	
			From all causes.	From 7 Zymotic Diss'
Township of Tynemouth ...	435	74	20·5	3·51
Village of " ...	42	1	9·4	·22
Township of Cullercoats ...	44	7	20·4	3·81
" North Shields ...	134	15	23·8	1·68
" Chirton ...	295	36	17·3	2·11
" Preston ..	72	5	18·4	1·25
Borough of Tynemouth ...	1022	138	18·8	2·53
Mean of 10 years 1896-1905	979	91	18·6	1·71

* The seven chief Zymotic Diseases are :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Continued Fevers (which embrace Typhus and Typhoid, or Enteric), and Diarrhœa.

DEATHS, 1907.

Table D.

LOCALITIES.	Deaths from all causes.	Death from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.	
			From all causes.	From 7 Zymotic Diseases.
Township of Tynemouth	481	35	23·0	1·19
Village of Tynemouth	42	3	9·5	·68
Township of Cullercoats	32	6	18·4	3·44
" North Shields	141	6	25·2	1·07
" Chirton	307	21	18·2	1·24
" Preston	63	3	15·8	·75
Borough of Tynemouth	1066	74	19·9	1·38
Mean of 10 years 1895-1904	959·9	90·8	18·6	1·72

BIRTHS.

During the year 1906, 1759 Births were registered; this figure is sixteen less than that recorded for the previous year, and is equal to an annual rate of 32.49 per 1000 of the population as compared with 33.15 for the year 1905.

Although slightly below that recorded last year the Birth rate of the County Borough of Tynemouth is still considerably above the average for England.

The average birth rate of the seventy-six great towns being 27.9, while that of the 142 smaller towns was 26.5 per 1,000.

Of these 1759 Births 61 were of illegitimate children, which is 3.52 per cent of the total Births.

Table B shows the total births which have taken place in the different townships of the Borough, also the number of illegitimate births and rates per each of these districts.

From this Table it will be seen that the district Birth rates varied from 19.7 in the Village of Tynemouth to 38.0 in Chirton.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births varied from nil in Cullercoats and 1.14 in both Tynemouth Village and Preston, to 5.55 in North Shields.

DEATHS.

During the year 1089 Deaths were registered as having occurred within the Borough. Of these 70 were of non-residents who died in Public Institutions, and are therefore eliminated, while 3 deaths of residents occurred in Public Institutions outside the district and are therefore added. These corrections give a nett total of 1022 belonging to the Borough of Tynemouth, which is equal to 18.8 per 1,000 of the population.

This death rate shows a decline of 1.1 from that recorded for 1905 but is still above the death rate for the 96 great towns of England, for which the death rate was 16.0.

The death rates for the sub-districts of the Borough vary greatly ; being only 9.4 per 1,000 in the Village of Tynemouth, while North Shields has a death rate of 23.8.

A comparison of the death rates, both for the Borough as a whole and also for the various Townships, for the years 1905-6, is seen on Tables C and D.

It will be noticed that the Death rate for Tynemouth Village remains practically the same for the two years, while the Death rates for 1906 are higher for Cullercoats and Preston, and lower for Tynemouth Township, North Shields and Chirton.

Of these 1022 deaths 138 were caused by the seven chief Zymotic Diseases ; these deaths give a Zymotic death rate for the year of 2.53. This rate shows an increase of .82 over that recorded for the previous year.

This increase is accounted for by the heavy death rate from diarrhoeal diseases which occurred during the last week of August, the whole of September, and first week of October.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS.—During the year 1906, 320 cases of Infectious disease were notified as occurring within the Borough. Of these 125 were from Tynemouth Township, 34 from Tynemouth Village, 119 from Chirton, 12 from Cullercoats, 3 from North Shields, and 27 from Preston. It is here a noticeable fact that within North Shields, which is certainly the most insanitary district of the Borough, and has also the highest death rate, only 3 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year.

SMALL-POX.—Only one case of Small-pox occurred during the year. This was on May 4th. At the time this case occurred

a few sporadic cases of the disease were present in some of the neighbouring districts, but no case had been recorded in Tynemouth. 14 days before the symptoms developed the patient had visited Jesmond and Gateshead, at both of which places the disease was known to exist. After her return home the patient did not again leave her house until the disease appeared. Owing to the fact that the possibility of infection appeared to be confined to the one family the whole household were, after vaccination, kept in quarantine for 12 days. At the end of this time, as all appeared in good health, the quarantine was removed. No further case occurred. The patient herself, who had been vaccinated in infancy, was at once removed to Percy Square Hospital. The case was extremely mild, only some six or eight spots appearing on the forehead and wrists, and constitutional symptoms were almost entirely absent after the third day.

During the year several "contacts" returning from Small-pox infected ships were kept under observation for varying periods, but in no case did the disease develop.

DIPHTHERIA.—Sixty-five notifications of Diphtheria occurring within the Borough were received during the year, together with 4 notifications of Membraneous Croup. Of these 69 cases 49 were children between the ages of 2 and 14 years. The majority of these cases of Diphtheria can be divided into two groups. The first group occurred during the months of April and May, and was composed of cases scattered more or less generally throughout the Borough. There was no factor common to this group to which the spread of the disease could be attributed.

The second group of cases occurred in September and October. As in the first group the cases were at first more or less generalised, but during October the incidence of the disease became most marked in Tynemouth Village, especially amongst the children attending Priory School.

On October 25th the school was closed until November 12th. During the interval the whole of the buildings were thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. Only one further case of diphtheria in connection with the children from this school was notified after the closure of the school.

SCARLET FEVER.—Scarlet Fever was somewhat more prevalent during 1906 than it was during 1905. 142 cases were notified during the year, of which 26 were removed to Moor Park Hospital, while in 1905 67 cases were notified, only 2 of which were treated in hospital.

DIARRHŒA.—During the year 74 deaths occurred from Diarrhœal diseases.

These deaths occurred for the most part during an Epidemic of Diarrhœa which occurred between August 20th and November 20th.

The majority of these were of infants—during the month of September alone there were 53 deaths under 1 year of age, of which 46 were caused by Diarrhœa, whereas the usual number recorded at this age during a month varies from 10 to 20.

A rise in the Infant Mortality during the period August-October is so common an occurrence that it may be regarded almost as the normal, this rise is moreover generally caused by the increase of Diarrhœa which occurs at this period of the year, and has been found to be associated with a rise in temperature of the subsoil.

The increase in Infant deaths which occurred during 1906 was, however, much beyond that usually experienced, and during October gave the highest Infant Mortality figure, 358 per 1000 births, which has been experienced in the Borough for many years.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Tuberculosis was the cause of no less than 143 of the deaths which occurred within the Borough. Of these 143 one hundred and two were due to Tuberculosis of the lungs, *i.e.* Consumption, while 41 were due to Tuberculosis of other organs. These figures give a Tuberculosis death rate of 2.63 per 1,000 per annum, while the death rate due to Consumption alone was slightly under 2 per 1,000.

When it is considered that Tuberculosis is a preventable Infectious disease, this enormous sacrifice of life is truly appalling, especially so when it is considered that the age period at which this

disease claims the majority of its victims is between 20 and 40, the very period which should be one of greatest activity and usefulness in life.

In Table E is shown the deaths from Infectious diseases, including Tuberculosis, which occurred during the year ; the first half showing the deaths as they occurred week by week, while the second half of the Table shows how large a proportion of these deaths is taken by Tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever caused six deaths and the much dreaded Diphtheria nine, while Tuberculosis caused 143 ; yet the occurrence of consumption in a family is often regarded with greater indifference than if the disease had been either Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria !

There appears to be two chief causes for this comparative indifference to the occurrence of Tuberculosis ; one is the insidious onset of the disease, while the other is the fact that so many fail to realise that Tuberculosis is just as much an infectious and preventable disease as any of the Zymotic diseases.

The chief causes of Tuberculosis can be divided into three headings :—

1. The inhalation of dried particles of Sputum or expectoration.
2. The consumption of Tuberculous Milk.
3. The consumption of Tuberculous Meat.

Of these causes the first is probably by far the most important and not until stringent measures are adopted to put a stop to the disgusting and unnecessary habit of promiscuous spitting can much improvement be hoped for. In many places notices are posted up requesting people not to spit ; unfortunately these notices are but little heeded, and not until a Bye Law, supported by a substantial penalty, is made prohibiting spitting in any public place, will any marked improvement be noticed.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—The notification of all cases of Tuberculosis would give most valuable information as to the existence of the disease within the Borough, and at the same time give an opportunity of adopting measures to minimise the chance of the spread of the infection.

In many places throughout England a system of voluntary notification of Tuberculosis has been adopted, but in most instances has not been the success that was hoped. The only satisfactory method of securing this early information is by including Tuberculosis upon the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases.

THE HOSPITALS.

MOOR PARK HOSPITAL.—The Hospital at Moor Park has throughout the year remained in an unfinished condition, and only those cases of infectious disease in which there was no possibility of reasonable isolation at home or in which there were some special reason for removal to hospital, such as, infectious disease occurring at a farm or in a crowded tenement house, were removed to hospital. The total number of cases treated at Moor Park during the year numbered 31. Although small, this is considerably in excess of those so treated during 1905. Considerable advance towards the completion of the hospital has, however, now been carried out. During the Summer the drainage of the wards was completed, and before the close of the year building was commenced on the laundry, ambulance shed and disinfection house. On the completion of the works the hospital will be ready for opening, and 60 beds arranged in 3 blocks, will be available for the reception of patients suffering from infectious disease.

The Staff at Moor Park has remained the same as during 1905, namely, the Matron and two Probationers, together with the cook and gardener.

To carry on the work at the Hospital with so small a staff would have been impossible but for the very able assistance given by the Matron, who has not only had the general management to attend to but has always been willing to attend to those Patients who required a special care and attention.

PERCY SQUARE HOSPITAL.—Considerable alterations have occurred at Percy Square Hospital. In March, 1906, Miss Richardson, who had acted as matron for the long period of 25 years, died from Bronchitis. The hospital was then closed for a few weeks.

On re-opening, a Caretaker, who was also to act as disinfecter, and his wife, were put in charge, in place of the former arrangement, which was for a Matron and Ward Maid to live at the Hospital while the disinfecter attended daily. This change has already proved a considerable saving in expense, and at the same time quite satisfactory.

During the year considerable improvement has been made to the grounds. The roadways have been covered with tarmacadam, and certain points in the drainage attended to. One nuisance still exists at this Hospital, which is caused by people trespassing from the Banks on to the Hospital grounds. This nuisance would become a great danger to the Borough should any cases of Small-pox be admitted to the Hospital.

NEW OFFICES OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

During the month of July the Health Department was transferred from the old offices in Howard Street to the present offices adjoining the Fire Station in Norfolk Street. The present premises are light and airy, and in all ways contrast favourably with the dark and ill-ventilated premises which formerly bore the name "Sanitary Office."

The accommodation in the new offices is a great improvement. Beyond the general office and Medical Officer's private room there is a store room at the back, which has proved a great convenience.

A small Laboratory for bacteriological work has been placed on the first floor above the stove room. This part of the building was not completed till the end of the year.

The Staff of the Health Department has been increased by the addition of one Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who was appointed in January, 1906. His work throughout the year has been entirely satisfactory.

The Staff now consists of the Medical Officer of Health, Senior Sanitary Inspector, two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, the Cleansing Superintendent, and one Clerk. Urgent need has been felt of an assistant clerk, the amount of clerical work passing through the Health Department having greatly increased during the past year.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

109 samples of food substances were taken for analysis during the year. These samples included

Milk	59	Brandy	4
Butter	24	Rum	2
Cheese	4	Ginger	1
Lard	6	Pepper	1
Whiskey	6	Biscuits	1

MILK ANALYSIS.—Of the 59 samples of milk analysed no fewer than 22 showed a deficiency in milk fat below the minimum limit of 3 per cent, suggested by the Board of Agriculture.

Summary proceedings were taken against the sellers of adulterated milk in 5 instances. In one of these, a most glaring case of fraudulent adulteration, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £5 5s. and costs. In another case a fine of £1 was imposed. The remaining three cases were dismissed. Owing to the great difficulty there is in this Borough of obtaining convictions against the sellers of milk showing a deficiency in milk fat, it was decided that only those cases in which there was a very marked deficiency should be taken to court, yet even then in 3 cases the decision was given in favour of the defendants.

The great difficulty in obtaining convictions against the sellers of adulterated milk is due to the fact that there is no legal standard below which it is a punishable offence to sell milk, and until such a standard is made there is but small chance of improving the standard of the milk supply of the Borough.

BUTTER.—In 24 samples of Butter analysed 3 were found to be adulterated. The adulteration in each case consisted of the addition of a certain quantity of Boracic Acid, the quantity of acid present varying from 0.26 to 0.09 per cent.

In the following Table the samples analysed during each quarter of the year together with the result of the analyses is shown.

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.
LIST OF SPECIMENS TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING 1906.
1st Quarter—January 1st to March 31st.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analyses.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Biscuits ...	1	Free from metallic poison or other harmful ingredients ..	Shop.....	—
Milk	11	Genuine Milk	1 Farmer ..	
			10 Vendors .	
"	1	Fat 2.65, solids 9.12	Vendor.....	No proceedings taken.
"	1	Fat 1.45, solids 6.91	Vendor.....	Proceedings withdrawn.
"	1	Fat 1.70, solids 6.19	Vendor	Summoned, Fine £5 5s. and costs.
"	1	Fat 2.20, solids 7.12	Vendor.....	Summoned, Fine £1 and costs.
"	1	Fat 2.10, solids 7.8	Vendor.....	Summoned, case withdrawn.
"	1	Fat 4.00, solids 8.21	Farmer	No proceedings.
"	1	Fat 2.80, solids 7.92	Farmer	No proceedings.
Butter	6	Genuine Butter	Shop.....	
"	1	0.26 Boric Acid	Shop.....	No proceedings.
Total				26
Genuine				18
Adulterated				8

Food and Drugs' Act.—Continued.
2nd Quarter—April 1st to June 30th.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Milk	2	Genuine	.....
"	1	Fat 2.40, solids 8.2	Shop.....	Cautioned.
"	1	Fat 2.75, solids 8.79	Shop.....	Cautioned.
"	1	Fat 2.85, solids 8.84	Shop.....	Cautioned.
"	1	Fat 2.80, solids 8.63	Shop.....	Cautioned.
"	1	Fat 2.90, solids 8.62	Shop.....	No proceedings.
"	1	Fat 3.20, solids 8.31	Shop.....	No proceedings.
Butter	15	Genuine	.....
"	1	.09 Boric Acid	Shop.....	No proceedings.
"	1	0.1 per cent, Boracic Acid	Shop.....	No proceedings.
Cheese	4	Genuine	1 informal.
Pepper	1	Genuine	Shop.....	Informal.
Ginger	1	Genuine	Shop.....	Informal.
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Genuine				23
Adulterated				8
Total				31

Food and Drugs' Act—Continued.

3rd Quarter—July 1st to September 30th.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Milk	20	Genuine	4 Farmers	
"			16 Shops	
"	1	Fat 2.1, solids 8.95	Shop	Summoned, case dismissed.
"	1	Formaldehyde 2 per 100,000	Shop	Case withdrawn, defendant paid costs
"	1	Formaldehyde 2 per 100,000	Shop	Case withdrawn, defendant paid costs
"	1	3.3 deficiency fat	Shop	Cautioned.
"	1	Fat 2.60, solids 8.0	Shop	Proceedings taken, case dismissed
"	1	Fat 3.30, solids 8.14	Shop	Cautioned.
"	1	Fat 2.70, solids 8.26	Shop	Proceedings taken, case dismissed
Whisky	5	Genuine	Shop	
"	1	25 degrees under proof	Shop	No action taken.
Rum	2	Genuine	Shop	
Brandy	4	Genuine	Shop	
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Genuine				31
Adulterated				8
Total				39

Food and Drugs' Act—Continued.

4th Quarter—October 31st to December 31st.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Milk	4	Genuine	Shop	
"	1	Fat 2.70, solids 8.7	Shop	No proceedings taken.
"	1	Fat 2.9, solids 8.6	Shop	No proceedings taken.
Lard	6	Genuine	Shop	
<hr/>				
				Genuine
				Adulterated
				Total
				10
				2
				—
				12
<hr/>				
TOTAL FOR YEAR—Genuine				82
Adulterated				27
				—
Total				109

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1905 the control of the Scavenging of the Borough was transferred from the Surveyor's Department to the Public Health Department. Since then numerous minor changes have been made in the organisation which are now working out in a satisfactory manner.

The scavenging of the Borough is divided into two sections—one done by contract and the other cleansed by Corporation employees. During the year considerable improvement has taken place in both these sections. Much of the improvement seen, has been due to a slight rearrangement which was made in June, 1906, by which the Cleansing Superintendent was made directly responsible for the night scavenging, which is carried out under the supervision of two night foremen. By this means early information is obtained of the existence of any nuisances arising from dilapidated privy pails and measures are at once taken to abate any such nuisance.

During 1906 there were 3121 reports of nuisances connected with the night pails brought to the Health Office by either the Sanitary Inspectors or through the night foremen. Some of these nuisances were abated by personal interviews with the owners, and 2523 notices were sent.

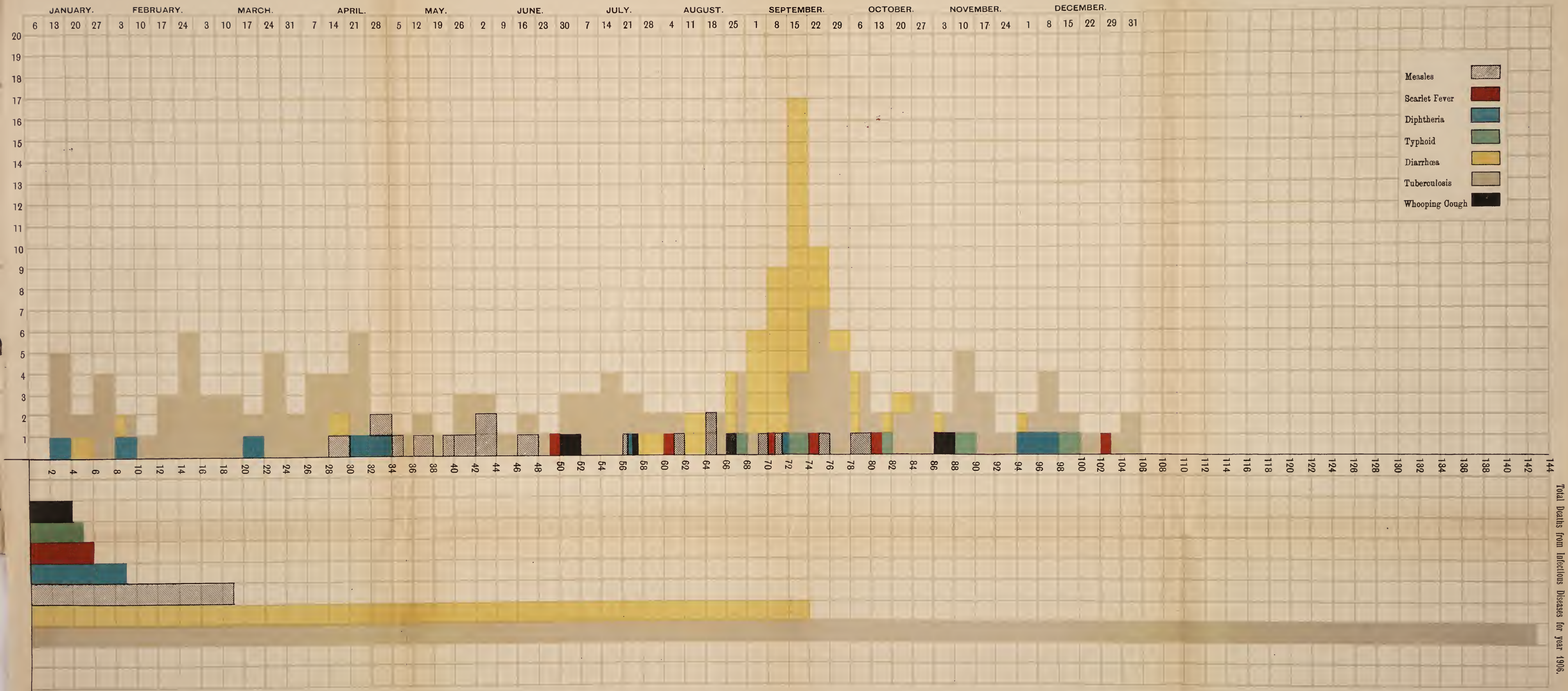
At the end of the year 1906, 5323 houses were supplied by water closets, 9030 were supplied by privy pails, and there were 811 ash-pits.

During the year 23 ash-pits were removed and 42 pail closets were erected in their stead.

1905. MONTH.	BAROMETER.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.							Prevailing Direction of Wind.	RAINFALL.	
	Means of Pressure at 8 a.m.	Means of				Absolute Extremes.		Number of Days on which Rain has fallen.		Amount of Rainfall in inches.	
		8.0 a.m. Dry Bulb.	8.0 a.m. Wet Bulb.	Daily Max.	Daily Min.	Max.	Min.				
January ..	29.760	41.15	39.30	45.01	36.13	53°	30°	S.W. & W.S.W	17	2.05	
February ...	29.636	35.13	34.02	43.01	30.08	48°	27°	S.W. & W.	15	0.92	
March ...	29.590	39.13	36.30	46.25	33.03	58°	18°	W. & W.S.W.	16	1.00	
April ...	30.070	41.08	38.27	51.04	33.25	66°	30°	N. & E.S.E.	13	0.55	
May ...	29.161	49.09	46.22	54.04	38.21	67°	31°	S.S.W. & E.	24	5.83	
June ...	30.105	55.21	52.20	62.00	48.23	76°	40°	N. & S.W.	11	1.56	
July ...	29.968	57.29	54.10	64.27	50.18	75°	45°	S.W. & W.	10	0.55	
August ...	29.896	59.01	55.16	66.08	51.27	76°	47°	S.W. & S.S.W.	22	4.14	
September...	30.173	54.03	51.14	65.08	48.02	88°	39°	W. & S.W.	5	0.39	
October ...	29.792	49.10	47.24	56.12	43.18	63°	32°	S.W. & S.S.W.	22	4.62	
November...	29.792	45.13	43.25	50.09	40.09	60°	30°	S.W. & S.	17	2.50	
December ...	29.885	37.12	35.24	42.02	31.19	54°	23°	S.W. & W.S.W.	17	2.35	

Weekly Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

TABLE E.



Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report, 1906.

During the year regular inspections of the Borough have been made by the Inspectors. These include visits to Workshops, Bakehouses, Dairies and Milkshops, Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops; visits of inspections re Infectious Diseases, Tenemented House inspections, Common and Seamen's Lodging Houses, and Offensive Trades; inspections for the supervision of Works in progress, re Abatement of Nuisances; consultations and visits with Builders, etc., re work required to abate nuisances, etc.; visits or calls respecting Complaints.

The nuisances discovered during such inspections were of a varied nature. Many were of such a character as to require no structural alterations to procure abatement, or to require the service of a notice; in many instances verbal intimations to the persons responsible being sufficient. In other cases preliminary or Statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts and District Bye Laws.

The principal nuisance arose from the privy pail system, 2523 notices being served for this class of nuisance.

Among other work done in the abatement of nuisances were dwelling houses which underwent general repair, including new spouts, repairing and cementing of yard surfaces, and several houses were cleansed and lime-washed.

DRAIN TESTING.—Following on cases of Infectious Diseases or upon the receipt of a complaint or request, the drains and sanitary fittings of 180 houses were inspected and, where necessary, tested, defects being revealed in many cases.

In those cases where defects were revealed, the necessary alterations or repairs were carried out, after which the drains were re-tested and in all cases were found to be satisfactory.

Frequent inspections have been made of Butchers' Shops and Private Slaughter Houses. These were found to be in a satisfactory condition respecting cleanliness. For the removal of garbage and manure, properly constructed galvanised iron vessels with close-fitting covers would be a great improvement on the class of vessels now in use.

The Offensive Trades in the Borough number 23, all of which have been regularly visited during the year. These establishments are generally conducted satisfactorily, very few complaints being received about them.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—The register now contains 23 cow-keepers and 109 milk-shops and dairy keepers, who carry on the trade as Purveyors of Milk. The various premises have been frequently inspected, and on the whole were found very satisfactory.

The average air space in the Cowsheds is equal to 674 cubic feet per cow.

The total number of cows kept by the various cow-keepers is 329.

WORKSHOPS.—There were 120 Workshops and Bakehouses on the register on Dec. 31st, 1906, which were regularly inspected. The requirements of the Act as to cleanliness, sufficient air space, ventilation and sanitary conveniences were, with the following exceptions, properly observed :—

Defective and insufficient sanitary accommodation	.....
Want of cleanliness	.....
Defective Drains	.....

HOME OFFICE TABLE.

*Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1906,
for the County Borough of Tynemouth.***Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.****1.—INSPECTION.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	5	2	Nil
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	38	1	
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces			
Homeworkers' Premises	32		
Total	75	3	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary insufficient	1	1		
accommodations unsuitable or defective	1	1		
dations not separate for sexes	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (S.S. 97 to 100)				
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107)				
Giving out work { unwholesome (S. 108)				
to be done in pre- { infected (S. 110)				
premises which are {				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 108)				
Other Offences				
Total	5	5	—	—

LIST OF WORKSHOPS on the Register at the end of the year :

Basket Makers	2	Milliners	13
Bakers	6	Model Engineers	1
Boatbuilders.....	1	Mineral Water Makers	3
Blacksmiths	3	Net Makers	1
Cycle Repairers	2	Plumbers	9
Cabinet Makers	3	Paper Works	1
Cartwrights	4	Photographers	3
Dressmakers	10	Saddlers	2
Farriers	1	Shoemakers	7
Fish Curers.....	12	Sailmakers	4
Joiners	12	Salt Packers.....	2
Jewellers	3	Tailors.....	20
Lifebuoy Makers	1	Tinsmiths	1
Laundries	1	Tanners.....	1

—
129

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.—There are now 38 houses on the register, providing accommodation for 448 lodgers. They are regularly visited and inspected, and found to be in a satisfactory condition so far as cleanliness and management is concerned.

SCAVENGING OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.—The quantity of refuse removed from the various premises in the district during the year amounted to something like an aggregate of 41,344 loads, viz. :—

From Ashpits.....	)	41,344 loads,
„ Ashboxes and Privy Pails	}	or
„ Trade Refuse	}	about 51,680 tons.

Number of Ashpits and Privy Pails in the Borough.

	Number.
Ashpits	811
Privy Pails	9030

A Summary of the Nuisances dealt with by Notice under the Public Health Acts and Bye-Laws.

Nature of Nuisance dealt with and Work required to be done.

	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.
Obstructed and Defective Drains and Gullies ..	59	88
Defective Ashpits, Privies and W.C.'s.....	51	81
„ W.C. Cisterns, Pipes, etc.	18	12
„ Spouting, Eaves, Gutters, etc.	12	10
„ Walls, Floors, Ceilings, etc.	25	12
„ Ashpits, and convert to Pail-closets or W.C.'s	12	11
To cleanse dirty Yards, Privies, W.C.'s, etc...	21	
To Cement Defective Yard Paving	13	
Water Supply to Premises, W.C.'s, etc.	3	6
To repair Soil and Ventilating Pipes.....	3	4
To clean Dirty Rooms	3	
Additional Privies or W.C.'s	4	9
Untrapped Scullery Sinks, etc.....	8	
To provide New Drains and Gullies	6	5
Keeping Poultry in a dirty state	3	1
Overcrowding of Houses	2	1
Accumulations of Manure and other refuse ...	17	9
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation		1

MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.

No. of Infected Articles Disinfected	3747
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	216
Defective Sanitary Pails	2523

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE
TABLE I.—TYNEMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institution in District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT. Belonging the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896.	49113	1504	30·6	196	130	845	17·2	110	53	17	809	16·4
1897.	49592	1511	30·4	251	166	980	19·7	123	56	19	943	19·0
1898.	50073	1604	32·0	256	158	926	18·4	142	58	16	884	17·6
1899	50554	1640	32·4	253	154	1036	20·4	157	51	21	1006	19·8
1890.	51038	1649	32·3	256	155	1115	21·8	144	65	24	1074	21·0
1901.	51520	1780	34·5	313	175	1039	20·1	118	51	19	1007	19·5
1902.	52044	1753	33·6	263	150	1058	21·0	175	74	25	1009	19·3
1903.	52506	1734	33·02	280	160	1014	19·3	170	63	18	969	18·4
1904.	53022	1851	34·91	283	152	1081	20·3	193	75	25	1031	19·4
1905.	53542	1775	33·15	282	159	1107	20·7	201	57	16	1066	19·9
Averages for years 1896-1905.	51300	1680	32·68	263	156	1020	19·9	153	60	20	978	19·0
1906.	54138	1759	32·49	264	151	1089	20·1	188	70	3	1022	18·8

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4288.

Total population at all ages, 51,366. Number of inhabited houses, 6,779. Average number of persons per house, 7·57 (at Census of 1901).

<p>I.</p> <p>Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.</p>	<p>II.</p> <p>Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.</p>	<p>III.</p> <p>Other institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.</p>
<p>Tynemouth Workhouse.</p> <p>” Infirmary.</p>	<p>County Asylum, Morpeth.</p>	<p>The Hospital, Hartlepool.</p> <p>Royal Hospital, Sheffield.</p>
	<p>Is the Union Workhouse within the District? .</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE.

TABLE III.—TYNEMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At Ages—Years.						At all Ages.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	At all Ages.																				
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.															
Small-pox	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	18	27	6	13	..	21	15	3	..	20	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup	36	2	1	..	32	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	40	84	8	5	..	50	14	6	2	61	9	..	..	..	2	..	1	9	2	..
Scarlet Fever	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever	10	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague
Chicken-pox
*Other Diseases
Totals	6	116	22	30	..	125	34	12	3	119	27	..	12	3	2	2	10	2	2	..

Isolation Hospitals—Percy Square and Moor Park.

TABLE IV.—Tynemouth Urban Sanitary District. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities at all Ages						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Tyne-mouth Tn'ship	Tyne-mouth Village.	Culler-coats Tn'ship	North Shields Tn'ship	Chir-ton Tw'p	Pres-ton Tw'p		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Smallpox ..	19	4	15	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Measles ..	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	9	..	7	2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria & Membranous Group	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Enteric	5	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
Other continued	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (see notes at back)	42	24	15	1	..	..	2	23	..	2	8	6	3	..	1
Enteritis (see notes at back)	44	29	9	..	1	4	1	22	..	2	1	19	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	37	7	12	8	4	6	..	10	2	..	10	12	3	..	7
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	96	..	5	7	24	59	1	38	3	2	19	25	9	..	22
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	42	9	15	8	5	5	..	22	3	3	1	10	3	..	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease (see notes at back)	36	..	..	1	..	28	7	10	2	1	4	16	3	..	10
Bronchitis ..	101	38	20	1	..	18	24	44	4	4	9	32	8	..	6
Pneumonia ..	42	4	8	1	2	23	4	18	1	1	3	18	1	..	2
Pleurisy ..	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Alcoholism	12	..	..	..	..	9	3	7	..	1	..	2	2	..	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Venereal Diseases ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	16	1	..	4
Premature Birth ..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	5	13	20	9	..	2
Heart Diseases	76	1	1	1	3	48	22	26	1	2	4	9	4	..	13
Accidents }	37	2	1	4	3	22	5	17	1	2	4	9	4	..	20
Suicides }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes ..	344	75	22	10	10	91	136	140	20	12	49	99	24	..	89
All causes ..	1022	247	140	50	53	326	206	435	42	44	134	295	72	..	188

Table V.—Tynemouth Urban Sanitary District.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes :—																	
Certified																	
Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases :—																	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	6
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœal Diseases :—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	26
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	2	..	1	3	..	3	2	3	24
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
Wasting Diseases :—																	
Premature Birth	21	1	3	..	25	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Congenital Defects	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Want of Breast-milk .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	11	6	4	5	26	5	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	2	49
Tuberculous Diseases :—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	6
Tuberculous Peritonitis; <i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
Convulsions	5	4	1	3	13	3	4	2	2	5	1	3	1	1	2	..	37
Bronchitis .....	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	6	2	5	6	35
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	5
Suffocation, overlying	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other causes	5	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	12
	50	15	9	9	83	20	20	26	14	20	16	12	13	10	13	18	264

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1698 ; illegitimate, 61.

Deaths in year } Legitimate infants, 246.
 } Illegitimate infants, 18.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1022.

Population, estimated to middle of 1906—54,138

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE.

TABLE II.—TYNEMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1906 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.				TYNEMOUTH TOWNSHIP.				TYNEMOUTH VILLAGE.				CULLERCOATS TOWNSHIP.				NORTH SHIELDS TOWNSHIP.				CHIRTON TOWNSHIP.				PRESTON TOWNSHIP.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1896	49113	1504	809	196	20266	699	366	82	4042	53	43	2	1683	59	35	10	5884	158	100	27	14452	462	224	68	2786	73	41	7
1897	49592	1511	943	251	20322	631	447	116	4106	81	58	4	1695	69	31	14	5853	172	137	35	14714	484	234	71	2902	74	36	10
1898	50073	1604	884	256	20380	729	383	108	4170	64	39	6	1707	65	37	14	5822	185	160	47	14976	482	230	72	3018	75	35	9
1899	50554	1640	1006	253	20436	702	482	116	4233	86	55	9	1720	68	26	9	5791	182	160	38	15240	534	249	72	3134	68	34	9
1900	51038	1649	1074	256	20495	737	461	103	4296	82	41	6	1732	69	34	12	5760	168	191	40	15504	507	300	85	3250	86	47	10
1901	51520	1780	1007	309	20550	742	440	143	4363	104	48	9	1746	66	38	13	5729	177	145	36	15768	601	296	96	3364	90	40	12
1902	52044	1753	1009	263	20606	722	431	104	4433	91	63	10	1759	77	22	5	5699	162	164	42	16028	588	272	88	3519	113	57	14
1903	52506	1734	969	280	20740	699	420	117	4390	81	45	10	1743	68	35	12	5662	142	124	29	16302	607	290	98	3669	102	55	14
1904	53022	1851	1031	283	20832	732	430	118	4410	100	45	9	1743	82	43	12	5622	159	136	26	16592	637	314	102	3825	118	63	16
1905	53542	1775	1066	282	20912	724	481	168	4427	83	42	6	1743	74	32	9	5595	123	141	19	16877	618	307	101	3988	127	63	15
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905 ..	51300	1680	978	263	20554	712	434	117	4287	82	48	7	1727	70	33	11	5742	163	146	34	16025	552	272	85	3345	93	47	12
1906 ..	54138	1759	1022	264	21177	688	435	131	4461	88	42	2	1815	64	44	13	5603	126	134	27	17117	650	295	75	3965	143	72	16

